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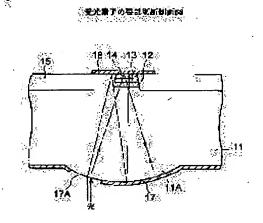
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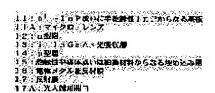
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(54) SEMICONDUCTOR LIGHT RECEIVING ELEMENT

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To realize a semiconductor light receiving element having a high response rate and a high photoelectric conversion efficiency owing to multiple reflection effect of light by decreasing the pin junction area sufficiently and forming a p-side electrode stably. SOLUTION: In a semiconductor light receiving element where a pin junction is formed on an n+-InP or semiinsulating InP substrate 11 and light impinges on the junction face, the pin junction for detecting the light is covered, on the periphery thereof, with a buried layer 15 of insulating semiconductor or insulating material and the electrode on the one conductivity type side of the pin junction, i.e., an electrode metal/reflective film 16, is formed to stretch over the buried layer 15 of insulating material across the area of the pin junction.





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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The semi-conductor photo detector to which a pin junction is formed on a substrate, and the perimeter of said pin junction which performs photodetection is covered with an insulating ingredient in the semi-conductor photo detector which carries out incidence of the light to the plane of composition, and the electrode by the side of the 1 conductivity type of said pin junction is characterized by ******ing on said insulating ingredient and coming to be formed exceeding the area of said pin junction. [Claim 2] In the semi-conductor photo detector which a pin junction is formed on a substrate and carries out incidence of the light to the plane of composition The perimeter of said pin junction which performs photodetection is covered with an insulating ingredient. The semi-conductor photo detector characterized by coming to curve in order that the light reflected with said electrode may make it easy to carry out incidence to the optical absorption layer contained during said pin junction, while the electrode by the side of the 1 conductivity type of said pin junction is jutted out and formed on said insulating ingredient exceeding the area of said pin junction.

[Claim 3] In the semi-conductor photo detector which carries out incidence of the light from the micro lens which the pin junction was formed on the substrate and formed in the rear face of the substrate. The perimeter of said pin junction which performs photodetection is covered with an insulating ingredient, and the electrode by the side of the 1 conductivity type of said pin junction is jutted out and formed on said insulating ingredient exceeding the area of said pin junction. And said micro lens is a semi-conductor photo detector characterized by coming to be covered by the reflective film which is made to carry out the multiple echo of the light reflected with said electrode suddenly [both] also in opening which carries out incidence of the light, and shuts it up.

[Claim 4] A pin junction is formed on a substrate and a micro lens is formed in the rear face of the substrate. In the semi-conductor photo detector which carries out incidence of the light from said pin junction side formation side The perimeter of said pin junction which performs photodetection is covered with an insulating ingredient, and the electrode by the side of the 1 conductivity type of said pin junction is jutted out and formed on said insulating ingredient exceeding the area of said pin junction. And the semi-conductor photo detector characterized by the reflective film which is made to carry out the multiple echo of the light reflected with said electrode, and shuts it up covering the whole surface of said micro lens, and coming to be formed.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to improvement in the dependability in the semi-conductor photo detector to which the ultra high-speed actuation more than 40 [GHz] is attained, and manufacture ease, and improvement in quantum efficiency.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The need of transmitting the information on a large quantity at high speed is imminent, as for the information transmission rate, more than 40 [GHz] is needed, and the pin photodiode is known for current and optical communication as a semi-conductor photo detector which can respond to it.

[0003] Although many amelioration has been made in respect of high-speed operation, high quantum efficiency, the reduction in the dark current, etc., as for this pin photodiode, in addition to this, improvement in dependability or manufacture ease is needed.

[0004] Although InGaAs is used as an optical absorption ingredient in order to detect the wavelength 1.55 [mum] used by optical communication, and the light of 1.3 [mum] generally, more than 3 [mum] is required as die length (or thickness) of the Mitsuyuki line writing direction to think from the optical absorption multiplier of this ingredient, and carry out 100 [%] absorption of the light.

[0005] Time amount is needed for carriers which light was absorbed by such optical absorption layer and generated, such as an electron and an electron hole, running the distance of 3 [mum], and the information transmission rate in that case is satisfactory when late as compared with the travel speed of a carrier, but since it will be influenced of the transit time of a carrier if it becomes the transmission speed more than 30 [GHz], transmission speed cannot be raised.

[0006] In order to solve the problem, an optical absorption layer is made thin, the carrier transit time is shortened, but since light is fully unabsorbable in that case, implementation of high quantum efficiency is impossible.

[0007] Moreover, although InGaAs is used for i layers and InP etc. is used for p layers and n layers in a pin junction, it is the electrostatic capacity Cpin of a component. If i layers are made thin, it will become large, and if load resistance is set to R, it will come to be influenced of the working speed limit decided by 1/(2piCpin xR).

[0008] Therefore, in order to realize high-speed operation, while making an optical absorption layer thin, pin junction area must also be made small and must make electrostatic capacity of a photo detector small.

[0009] then — while making an optical absorption layer thin — pin junction area — small — carrying out — and a plane of composition — abbreviation — incidence of the light is carried out from a vertical direction, the light which was not absorbed by the optical absorption layer is reflected with electrode metal, and invention which suppresses degradation of quantum efficiency by carrying out incidence to an optical absorption layer is made again.

[0010] <u>Drawing 8</u> is an important section cutting side elevation which expresses with electrode metal the photo detector for explaining the conventional example in which light is reflected. drawing — setting — 1 — n+ -InP substrate and 2 — an n+-InP layer and 3 — an i-InGaAs optical absorption layer and 4 — an n--InP layer and 5 — in – side metal film and 8, the passivation film and 9 show + lateral electrode, and, as for a p-InP field and 6, 10 shows [+ side metal film and 7] — lateral electrode,

respectively.

[0011] It is reflected in the metal layer 7 and the light which was not able to be absorbed in the optical absorption layer 3 among the light which carried out incidence goes into the optical absorption layer 3 again so that clearly from drawing.

[0012] The notation and this notation which are the important section cutting side elevation which expresses, and used the photo detector for explaining the conventional example in which light is reflected with electrode metal in <u>drawing 8</u> shall express a part for the said division, or <u>drawing 9</u> shall also have the same semantics.

[0013] In this conventional example, although it is different from the conventional example looked at by drawing 8 R> 8 in that micro lens 1A is formed in the optical plane of incidence in a substrate 1, that actuation is almost unchanging.

[0014] <u>Drawing 10</u> is an important section cutting side elevation showing the photo detector for explaining the conventional example to which the count of an echo of light was made to increase, and the notation and this notation which were used in <u>drawing 8</u> and <u>drawing 9</u> shall express a part for the said division, or shall have the same semantics.

[0015] In this conventional example, reflective mirror 1B is formed near the core of micro lens 1A formed in the optical plane of incidence of a substrate 1, and the light which was not able to be absorbed in the optical absorption layer 3 among the light which carried out incidence is reflected in the metal layer 8. It is made to go into the optical absorption layer 3 again, and he reflects further the light which was not able to be absorbed in the optical absorption layer 3 among the reflected light by reflective mirror 1B, and is trying to put into the optical absorption layer 3.

[0016] in addition — being alike — dramatically — width of face — optical waveguide is created so that incidence of the light can be carried out from the edge of a narrow pin junction, and although the photo detector to which incidence of the light is carried out from a direction parallel to a pin junction side using that optical waveguide is also known, since this kind of photo detector does not serve as advanced technology in this invention, detailed explanation is omitted.

[0017] In order to realize the photo detector which carries out high-speed operation more than 40 [GHz], considering said explained Prior art, it is important to make pin junction area small to a limit, while making thickness of i layers thin, and by the photo detector looked at by said explained drawing 8 thru/or drawing 10, it forms so that Zn may be diffused in an n-InP layer and a p-InP field may be embedded in it.

[0018] In said structure, since the area of an i-InGaAs optical absorption layer does not become small even if it makes area of a p-InP field small and forms a very small pin junction, the electron and electron hole which were therefore generated by the light absorbed in i-InGaAs optical absorption layers other than the part which touched the p-InP field flow into the p side and n lateral electrode, respectively, and invite degradation of a speed of response.

[0019] Then, the whole including an optical absorption layer, i.e., the technique which carries out mesa etching of the pin layer, and makes small area of an i-InGaAs optical absorption layer, is proposed.

[0020] <u>Drawing 11</u> is an important section cutting side elevation showing the photo detector for explaining the conventional example which carried out mesa etching of the pin layer, and the notation and this notation which were used in <u>drawing 8</u> thru/or <u>drawing 10</u> shall express a part for the said division, or shall have the same semantics.

[0021] The photo detector looked at by <u>drawing 11</u> has structure of the pin layer in the photo detector looked at by <u>drawing 8</u> which carried out mesa etching, as especially an area of i layers becomes small, but when it is made such structure, if a plane-of-composition product is made small at extent effective in the stability of a mesa etching interface worsening, and the dark current becoming large extraordinarily, and raising a speed of response, formation of p lateral electrode becomes difficult and a mechanical strength will also deteriorate.

[0022]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In this invention, as pin junction area is made small enough and p lateral electrode can be formed in stability, a speed of response is quick and it is going to realize a photo detector with the high photoelectric conversion efficiency which depends on the multiple echo effectiveness of light.

[0023]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In the semi-conductor photo detector which depends on this invention, it has been to bases to carry out flattening of the front face by embedding the mesa-ized pin junction using an insulating ingredient with a Prior art, although it is unchanging, and to prepare a proper place the reflective film at the point which is made to carry out epitaxial growth of the pin junction, and carries out mesa etching so that the pin junction area may become small.

[0024] It depends on taking said means, and by the interface of the mesa-ized pin junction becoming stability, therefore the dark current not increasing, it can be easy to form the electrode of a large area, even if a plane-of-composition product is small, therefore it can be quick, and, moreover, therefore, can raise photoelectric conversion efficiency in the multiple echo effectiveness of light. [of a speed of response]

[0025]

[Embodiment of the Invention] <u>Drawing 1</u> is an important section cutting side elevation showing the semi-conductor photo detector for explaining the gestalt 1 of the operation in this invention. drawing — setting — 11 — n+ —InP — or — half—— the substrate which consists of insulating InP — The embedding layer which n type layer and 13 become in a micro lens and 12, and p type layer and 15 become [11A] from an insulating semi-conductor or an insulating material in an i-InGaAs optical absorption layer and 14, and 16 show the reflective [electrode metal-cum—] film, and, as for 17, the reflective film and 17A show opening for optical incidence, respectively.

[0026] In the photo detector looked at by <u>drawing 1</u>, since the light which passes near the i-InGaAs optical absorption layer 13 among the light which carried out incidence through opening 17A to micro lens 11A is not absorbed, degradation of a speed of response is not produced, and the multiple echo of the light will be carried out in an operation of the reflective [electrode metal-cum-] film 16 and the reflective film 17, and it will be absorbed by the i-InGaAs optical absorption layer 13 as illustrated. [0027] The light by which micro lens 11A was covered by the reflective film 17 of a high reflection factor, and opening 17A for optical incidence was formed in the location of arbitration, and incidence was carried out from here will be in the condition of being shut up between the reflective [electrode metal-cum-] film 16, and the reflective film 17 so that clearly from drawing.

[0028] Since micro lens 11A can be created and the diameter can create the thing of a maximum of 150 [mum] extent now, the degree of freedom of the design is large, and in order to carry out incidence of the light to micro lens 11A, a diameter 50 [mum]-60[mum] can make circular opening 17A for optical incidence formed in the reflective film 17.

[0029] Although it is lost when it is reflected by the reflective [electrode metal-cum-] film 16 and the light by which incidence was carried out from opening 17for optical incidence A returns to the same place, it is reflected again and the light reflected toward the reflective film 17 can carry out incidence to the i-InGaAs optical absorption layer 13.

[0030] With the gestalt of this operation, the thickness of a substrate 11 80 [mum]–250[mum], The diameter of electrode metal is designed for the diameter of a micro lens below 150 [mum] below 50 [mum]. Since ohmic contact with a p type semiconductor is required, alloying processing is performed, a it top is covered by the reflective film, and the reflective [electrode metal-cum-] film 16 is constituted from the mesa right above part by the whole. In addition, the reflective film is circular, and Ti/Au is vapor-deposited, it is formed, and a connection pad is actually formed further on the reflective [electrode metal-cum-] film 16 as an object for connection with the exterior.

[0031] Since the pin junction layer mesa-ized is embedded in the embedding layer 15 and the front face is flat, it is also easy to form the reflective [electrode metal-cum-] film 16. Even if the reflective

[electrode metal-cum-] film 16 makes it area and overflows p type layer 14 5 times to 6 or more times, there are few increments in capacity as compared with the case where continue the whole surface from the perimeter of p type layer 14 being an insulating material, and pin junction structure extends, and there is no degradation of a speed of response. Since the embedding layer 15 is insulation, there is no increment in the dark current and dependability improves.

[0032] Although the light incidentally reflected by the metal film 7 also by the conventional semi-conductor photo detector explaining drawing 8 thru/or drawing 11 should go into the optical absorption layer 3 again, when the optical absorption layer 3 became thin, it emanates to the substrate 1 and micro lens 1A side, and incidence of this emitted light was not able to be again carried out to the optical absorption layer 3.

[0033] Moreover, the rate of the light by which the ratio of the area of micro lens 1A and the area of reflective mirror 1B is small, and incidence is therefore again carried out to the optical absorption layer 3 with the structure of the conventional semi-conductor photo detector where drawing 10 was explained at reflective mirror 1B is small. Incidentally, in the case of the semi-conductor photo detector in this invention which explained drawing 1, for example, since the reflective [** electrode metal-cum-] film 16 can be formed also on the embedding layer 15, area can be taken widely, ** Area of the reflective film 17 can be enlarged to the same extent with the area of micro lens 11A, ** the advantage which cannot be enjoyed by the conventional semi-conductor photo detector from points, like the count of the multiple echo of light increases and quantum efficiency improves mostly from the configuration of the aforementioned ** and ** -- **** -- be.

[0034] In order to improve quantum efficiency, it is important to carry out a multiple echo so that light may pass an optical absorption layer repeatedly, and the structure which shuts up light must be prepared in it.

[0035] Drawing 2 is an important section cutting side elevation showing the semi-conductor photo detector for explaining the gestalt 2 of the operation in this invention, and the notation and this notation which were used in drawing 1 shall express a part for the said division, or shall have the same semantics. [0036] In order to enlarge the locked-in effect of light and to make the optical absorption layer 13 absorb light effectively by the small count of an echo in the gestalt 2 of operation, it is embedding in the mesa-ized pin junction layer upper part, and forming lobe 15A using a part of layer 15, the reflective [electrode metal-cum-] film 16 is make into the shape of a concave surface, and the reflected light which depends on electrode metal is make the configuration by which direct incidence is carry out to the optical absorption layer 13.

[0037] It is easy to design so that the focus in a lens operation of the reflective [electrode metal-cum-] film 16 which makes the shape of micro lens 11A and a concave surface may be in the i-InGaAs optical absorption layer 13.

[0038] <u>Drawing 3</u> is an important section cutting side elevation showing the semi-conductor photo detector for explaining the gestalt 3 of the operation in this invention, and the notation and this notation which were used in <u>drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 2</u> shall express a part for the said division, or shall have the same semantics.

[0039] In the gestalt 3 of operation, it is made the structure which shuts up light in a well head by the reflective film 17 formed on electrode metal-cum-the reflecting mirror 16, and micro lens 11A, and incidence of the light is carried out from the reflective [electrode metal-cum-] film 16 side, it is made to reflect by the reflective film 17 in micro lens 11A, and incidence of it is carried out to the optical absorption layer 13. In addition, opening for optical incidence is not formed in the wrap reflective film 17 in micro lens 11A.

[0040] <u>Drawing 4</u> is an important section cutting side elevation showing the semi-conductor photo detector for explaining the gestalt 4 of the operation in this invention, and the notation and this notation which were used in <u>drawing 1</u> thru/or <u>drawing 3</u> shall express a part for the said division, or shall have the same semantics.

[0041] Although it has the gestalt 2 of the operation explaining $\frac{drawing 2}{drawing 2}$, and similar structure with the gestalt 4 of operation, the reflective film 17 has composition which does not have opening for optical incidence like the reflective film in the gestalt 3 of the operation explaining $\underline{\text{drawing 3}}$, and, similarly incidence of the light is carried out from the reflective [electrode metal-cum-] film 16 side. [0042] Therefore with the structure of said semi-conductor photo detector looked at by the gestalt of each explained operation, it is decided that optical coupling effectiveness will be the radius of curvature of the reflective film for the optical incidence approach and optical confinement, and it is not dependent on the thickness of an optical absorption layer with it. Therefore, the component of the high speed beyond quantum efficiency 70 [%] is realizable more than the response frequency 50 [GHz]. In addition, although the optical absorption time lag which depends on reflecting multiply arises, since the rate of light is far large as compared with the travel speed of an electron or an electron hole, a problem does not arise.

[0043] Drawing 5 thru/or drawing 7 are the important section cutting side elevations showing the semiconductor photo detector in the process key point for explaining an example of a process which manufactures the semi-conductor photo detector in this invention, and it is explained hereafter, referring to drawings, such as this.

[0044] the drawing 5 (A) reference (1) (metalorganic chemical vapourdeposition) MOCVD -- it depends on applying law and the n+-InP layer 22, the i-InGaAs optical absorption layer 23, the p-InP layer 24, and the p-InGaAs cap layer 25 are grown up in order on the n+-InP substrate 21.

[0045] The thickness of each semi-conductor layer is the n+-InP layer 22:1 [mum]-2[mum].

i-InGaAs optical absorption layer 23:0.5 [mum]-1[mum]

p-InP layer 24:1 [mum]-2[mum]

p-InGaAs cap layer 25:0.05 [mum]-0.1[mum]

It comes out to remove the comes proceed one part of the comes of the [0046] drawing 5 (B) reference (2) CVD (chemical vapor deposition) -- applying law -- depending -- the cap layer 25 top -- thickness -- 0.2[nm]- SiO2 of 0.5 [nm] The film is formed.

[0047] (3) The resist process in a lithography technique, and CF4 It depends on applying the dry etching method made into etching gas, and is SiO2. The film is etched and the mask 26 for leaving the pin junction used as the photodetection section is formed in a core.

[0048] (4) Depend on furthermore applying the dry etching method which sets etching gas to SiCl4+Ar, etch each semi-conductor layer from opening which a mask 26 has, and form slot 25A which reaches in a substrate 21 from the surface cap layer 25.

[0049] It becomes the structure where the photodetection section which therefore becomes this process from a pin junction in a core was generated, and, as for the pin junction part which is the photodetection section, the round shape below a diameter 10 [mum] is made with the gestalt of this operation.

[0050] the condition of having left the drawing 6 (A) reference (5) mask 26 -- MOCVD -- it depends on applying law, selective growth is performed, and the inside of slot 25A is fill uped with the embedding layer 27 which consists of an insulating semi-conductor or a high resistance semi-conductor.

[0051] After removing the drawing 6 (B) reference (6) mask 26, it depends on applying metal vacuum deposition, and p lateral electrode metal film 28 which consists of AuZn is formed.

[0052] (7) Form the insulator layer 29 which applies polyimide and carries out flattening of the front face, depend on applying a lithography technique and the dry etching method, and form opening in the insulator layer 29 of the part corresponding to p lateral electrode metal film 28.

[0053] (8) Depend on applying plating and form the bump 30 who becomes p lateral electrode metal film 28 from Au in opening of the insulator layer 29 which consists of polyimide.

[0054] (9) Vapor-deposit Ti/Au on the bump 30 who consists of Au, on it, plate or vapor-deposit Sn and form the connection fusing agent 31 required for flip chip bonding. In addition, the connection fusing agent 31 and the Ti/Au layer in the bottom of it are jutted out and formed on the embedding layer 27.

[0055] The diameter of the connection fusing agent 31 and the Ti/Au layer in the bottom of it can be carried out to the diameter of the pin junction section which is the photodetection section as described above being abbreviation 10 [mum] more than 30 [mum].

[0056] Since it will become convex lens-like if it bakes with temperature 200 [**] extent after forming in the rear face of the <u>drawing 7</u> reference (10) n+-InP substrate 21 the circular resist film which chose the necessary diameter If it continues until it performs Ar ion beam etching and the resist film is lost in etching, rotating the whole by using the resist film as a mask, micro lens 21A which consists of a convex lens will be formed in the rear face of the n+-InP substrate 21.

[0057] (11) Depend on applying a vacuum deposition method, vapor-deposit metals, such as aluminum or Au, and form the reflective film 32. In addition, the reflective film which has opening of diameter 20 ----- [mum] extent in the suitable part corresponding to micro lens 21A may be formed in this case.

[0058] Although incidence of the light is carried out from a flip-chip-bonding side in the photo detector which is the above, and was made and completed, if permeability chooses a good thing to detection wavelength as a substrate which connects a photo detector in that case, anything will not have a problem.

[0059] What is necessary is to impress + electrical potential difference to A and C of a graphic display, and just to impress - electrical potential difference to B, respectively, in order to operate this photo detector.

[0060] If it is made such, since a reverse bias electrical potential difference will be impressed to the pin junction corresponding to B, and it can detect light and a forward bias electrical potential difference will be impressed to the pin junction corresponding to A and C, it acts as a mere lead wire.

[0061] With the gestalt of said operation, although it is possible to substitute a half-insulation semi-conductor for this although n+-InP was used as a substrate ingredient, the n+-InP layer 22 without the lack part which depends the depth of slot 25A explaining drawing 5 (B) on a stop and etching even on the front face of the n+-InP layer 22 in that case will be used as a current path.

[0062] In this invention, including the gestalt of said explained operation, it can carry out with many gestalten and it is hereafter illustrated as an additional remark.

[0063] A pin junction is formed on a substrate (for example, n+- InP or half-insulation substrate 11 which consists of InP). (Additional remark 1) In the semi-conductor photo detector which carries out incidence of the light to the plane of composition, the perimeter of said pin junction which performs photodetection is covered with an insulating ingredient (for example, embedding layer 15 which consists of an insulating semi-conductor or an insulating material). And the semi-conductor photo detector characterized by the electrode by the side of the 1 conductivity type of said pin junction (for example, reflective [electrode metal-cum-] film 16) *****ing on said insulating ingredient, and coming to form it exceeding the area of said pin junction (seeing drawing 1 thru/or drawing 4).

[0064] In the semi-conductor photo detector which a pin junction is formed on a substrate and carries out incidence of the light to the plane of composition (Additional remark 2) The perimeter of said pin junction which performs photodetection is covered with an insulating ingredient. While the electrode by the side of the 1 conductivity type of said pin junction is jutted out and formed on said insulating ingredient exceeding the area of said pin junction The semi-conductor photo detector characterized by coming to curve in order that the light reflected with said electrode may make it easy to carry out incidence to the optical absorption layer contained during said pin junction (seeing drawing 2 or drawing 4).

[0065] In the semi-conductor photo detector which carries out incidence of the light from the micro lens (for example, micro lens 11A) which the pin junction was formed on the substrate and formed in the rear face of the substrate (for example, n+- InP or half-insulation substrate 11 which consists of InP) (Additional remark 3) The perimeter of said pin junction which performs photodetection is covered with an insulating ingredient, and the electrode by the side of the 1 conductivity type of said pin junction is jutted out and formed on said insulating ingredient exceeding the area of said pin junction. And said

micro lens is a semi-conductor photo detector characterized by coming to be covered by the reflective film (for example, reflective film 17) which is made to carry out the multiple echo of the light reflected with said electrode suddenly [both] also in opening (for example, opening 17A) which carries out incidence of the light, and shuts it up (seeing <u>drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 2</u>).

[0066] A pin junction is formed on a substrate and a micro lens is formed in the rear face of the substrate. (Additional remark 4) In the semi-conductor photo detector which carries out incidence of the light from said pin junction side formation side The perimeter of said pin junction which performs photodetection is covered with an insulating ingredient, and the electrode by the side of the 1 conductivity type of said pin junction is jutted out and formed on said insulating ingredient exceeding the area of said pin junction. And the semi-conductor photo detector characterized by the reflective film—which is made to carry out the multiple echo of the light reflected with said electrode, and shuts it up covering the whole surface of said micro lens, and coming to be formed (seeing drawing 3 R> 3 or drawing 4).

[0067]

[Effect of the Invention] In the semi-conductor photo detector which depends on this invention, flattening of the front face is carried out by embedding the pin junction which is mesa-ized and performs photodetection using an insulating ingredient so that the area seen at the flat surface may become very small, as compared with the pin junction, the reflective [electrode metal-cum-] film of a big area is formed, and the reflective film is prepared by the proper place.

[0068] It depends on taking said configuration, and by becoming stability, therefore the dark current not increasing, the interface of the mesa-ized pin junction can be easy to form the electrode of a large area, even if a plane-of-composition product is small, therefore can be quick, and, moreover, therefore, can raise photoelectric conversion efficiency in the multiple echo effectiveness of light. [of a speed of response]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is an important section cutting side elevation showing the semi-conductor photo detector for explaining the gestalt 1 of the operation in this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is an important section cutting side elevation showing the semi-conductor photo detector for explaining the gestalt 2 of the operation in this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is an important section cutting side elevation showing the semi-conductor photo detector for explaining the gestalt 3 of the operation in this invention.

[Drawing 4] It is an important section cutting side elevation showing the semi-conductor photo detector for explaining the gestalt 4 of the operation in this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is an important section cutting side elevation showing the semi-conductor photo detector in the process key point for explaining an example of a process which manufactures the semi-conductor photo detector in this invention.

[Drawing 6] It is an important section cutting side elevation showing the semi-conductor photo detector in the process key point for explaining an example of a process which manufactures the semi-conductor photo detector in this invention.

[Drawing 7] It is an important section cutting side elevation showing the semi-conductor photo detector in the process key point for explaining an example of a process which manufactures the semi-conductor photo detector in this invention.

[Drawing 8] It is the important section cutting side elevation which expresses with electrode metal-the photo detector for explaining the conventional example in which light is reflected.

[Drawing 9] It is the important section cutting side elevation which expresses with electrode metal the photo detector for explaining the conventional example in which light is reflected.

[Drawing 10] It is an important section cutting side elevation showing the photo detector for explaining the conventional example to which the count of an echo of light was made to increase.

[Drawing 11] It is an important section cutting side elevation showing the photo detector for explaining the conventional example which carried out mesa etching of the pin layer.

[Description of Notations]

- 11 N+-InP -- or -- Half--- Substrate Which Consists of Insulating InP
- .11A Micro lens
- 12 N Type Layer
- 13 I-InGaAs Optical Absorption Layer
- 14 P Type Layer
- 15 Embedding Layer Which Consists of an Insulating Semi-conductor or an Insulating Material
 - 16 Reflective [Electrode Metal-cum-] Film
 - 17 Reflective Film
 - 17A Opening for optical incidence

[Translation done.]

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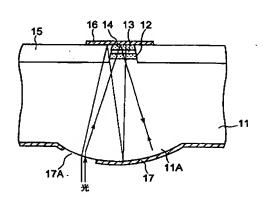
(54) 【発明の名称】 半導体受光素子

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 半導体受光素子に関し、pin接合面積を充分に小さくして、且つ、p側電極を安定に形成することができるようにして、応答速度が速く、また、光の多重反射効果に依る高い光電変換効率をもつ受光素子を実現しようとする。

【解決手段】 n⁺ - In P或いは半絶縁性 In Pからなる基板 1 1 上にpin接合が形成され、その接合面に光を入射する半導体受光素子に於いて、光検出を行う前記 pin接合の周囲が絶縁性半導体又は絶縁材料からなる埋め込み層 15 上に張り出して形成されている。

受光素子の憂部切断側面図



- l 1:n⁺ ~In P或いは半絶縁性 In Pからなる基板
- 11A:マイクロ・レン
- 13:j-InGaAs光吸収層
- 14:p型層
- 15: 船線性半導体或いは鉛線材料からなる埋め込み層
- 16:電極メタル兼反射模
- 17A:光入射用関口

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】基板上にpin接合が形成され、その接合面に光を入射する半導体受光素子に於いて、

光検出を行う前記pin接合の周囲が絶縁性材料で覆われ、且つ、前記pin接合の一導電型側の電極が前記pin接合の面積を越えて前記絶縁性材料上に張り出して形成されてなることを特徴とする半導体受光素子。

【請求項2】基板上にpin接合が形成され、その接合面に光を入射する半導体受光素子に於いて、

光検出を行う前記pin接合の周囲が絶縁性材料で覆われ、且つ、前記pin接合の一導電型側の電極が前記pin接合の面積を越えて前記絶縁性材料上に張り出して形成されると共に前記電極で反射される光が前記pin接合中に含まれる光吸収層に入射することを容易にする為に湾曲されてなることを特徴とする半導体受光素子。

【請求項3】基板上にpin接合が形成され、その基板の裏面に形成されたマイクロ・レンズから光を入射する 半導体受光素子に於いて、

光検出を行う前記pin接合の周囲が絶縁性材料で覆われ、且つ、前記pin接合の一導電型側の電極が前記pin接合の面積を越えて前記絶縁性材料上に張り出して形成され、且つ、前記マイクロ・レンズは光を入射する開口をもつと共に前記電極で反射される光を多重反射させて閉じ込める反射膜で覆われてなることを特徴とする半導体受光素子。

【請求項4】基板上にpin接合が形成され、且つ、その基板の裏面にマイクロ・レンズが形成され、前記pin接合面形成側から光を入射する半導体受光素子に於いて、

光検出を行う前記pin接合の周囲が絶縁性材料で覆われ、且つ、前記pin接合の一導電型側の電極が前記pin接合の面積を越えて前記絶縁性材料上に張り出して形成され、且つ、前記電極で反射される光を多重反射させて閉じ込める反射膜が前記マイクロ・レンズの全面を覆って形成されてなることを特徴とする半導体受光素子。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、40 [GHz]以上の超高速動作が可能になっている半導体受光素子に於ける信頼性及び製造容易性の向上、量子効率の向上に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】現在、光通信では大量の情報を高速で伝送する必要に迫られ、その情報伝送速度は40 (GHz)以上が必要とされ、それに対応可能な半導体受光素子としてpinフォト・ダイオードが知られている。

【0003】このpinフォト・ダイオードは、高速動作、高量子効率、低暗電流化などの面で多くの改良がなされてきたが、これに加えて信頼性や製造容易性の向上 50

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が必要とされている。

【0004】一般に、光通信で利用している波長1.55 [μ m] 及び1.3 [μ m] の光を検出するには、光 吸収材料として In GaAs を用いているが、この材料 の光吸収係数から考えて、光を100 [%] 吸収させるには光進行方向の長さ(或いは厚さ)として3 [μ m] 以上が必要である。

【0005】そのような光吸収層に光が吸収されて発生した電子や正孔などのキャリヤが3〔μm〕の距離を走行するには時間が必要となり、その場合の情報伝送速度がキャリヤの走行速度に比較して遅い場合は問題ないが、30〔GHz〕以上の伝送速度になるとキャリヤの走行時間の影響を受けるので、伝送速度を高めることができない。

【0006】その問題を解消する為、光吸収層を薄くしてキャリヤ走行時間を短くしているが、その場合、光を充分に吸収することができないので、高量子効率の実現は不可能である。

【0007】また、 $pin接合では、i層にInGaAsemい、<math>p層及びn層にInPなどを用いるが、素子の静電容量Cpinはi層を薄くすると大きくなり、負荷抵抗をRとすると1/(<math>2\pi Cpin \times R$)で決まる動作速度制限の影響を受けるようになる。

【0008】従って、高速動作を実現するには、光吸収層を薄くすると共にpin接合面積も小さくし、受光素子の静電容量を小さくしなければならない。

【0009】そこで、光吸収層を薄くすると共にpin接合面積を小さくし、且つ、接合面に略垂直な方向から光を入射し、光吸収層に吸収されなかった光を電極メタルで反射し、再度、光吸収層に入射させることで量子効率の劣化を抑える発明がなされている。

【0011】図から明らかなように、入射した光のうち、光吸収層3で吸収しきれなかった光はメタル層7で 反射され、再び光吸収層3に入るようになっている。

【0012】図9も電極メタルで光を反射させる従来例を説明する為の受光素子を表す要部切断側面図であり、図8に於いて用いた記号と同記号は同部分を表すか或いは同じ意味を持つものとする。

【0013】この従来例に於いては、基板1に於ける光 入射面にマイクロ・レンズ1Aが形成されている点で図 8に見られる従来例と相違しているが、その動作は殆ど 変わりない。

【0014】図10は光の反射回数を増加させた従来例

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を説明する為の受光素子を表す要部切断側面図であり、図8及び図9に於いて用いた記号と同記号は同部分を表すか或いは同じ意味を持つものとする。

【0015】この従来例に於いては、基板1の光入射面に形成されたマイクロ・レンズ1Aの中心近傍に反射ミラー1Bが形成されていて、入射した光のうち、光吸収層3で吸収しきれなかった光をメタル層8で反射して、再び光吸収層3に入るようにし、その反射光のうち、光吸収層3で吸収しきれなかった光を反射ミラー1Bで更に反射して光吸収層3に入れるようにしている。

【0016】この他には、非常に幅狭いpin接合のエッジから光を入射させることができるように光導波路を作成し、その光導波路を利用してpin接合面に平行な方向から光を入射させる受光素子も知られているが、この種の受光素子は本発明に於ける先行技術とはならないので、詳細な説明は省略する。

【0017】前記説明した従来の技術からしても、40 [GHz]以上の高速動作をする受光素子を実現するには、i層の厚さを薄くすると共にpin接合面積を極限まで小さくすることが重要であり、前記説明した図8乃 20 至図10に見られる受光素子では、n--InP層にZnを拡散してp-InP領域を埋め込むように形成している。

【0018】前記構造に於いては、p-InP領域の面積を小さくして、極めて小さいpin接合を形成したとしても、i-InGaAs光吸収層の面積は小さくならないから、p-InP領域に接した部分以外のi-InGaAs光吸収層で吸収された光に依って生成された電子及び正孔はp側及びn側電極にそれぞれ流れ込み、応答速度の劣化を招来する。

【0019】そこで、光吸収層を含めた全体、即ち、pin層をメサ・エッチングしてi-InGaAs光吸収層の面積を小さくする技術が提案されている。

【0020】図11はpin層をメサ・エッチングした 従来例を説明する為の受光素子を表す要部切断側面図で あり、図8乃至図10に於いて用いた記号と同記号は同 部分を表すか或いは同じ意味を持つものとする。

【0021】図11に見られる受光素子は、図8に見られる受光素子に於けるpin層の特にi層の面積が小さくなるようにメサ・エッチングした構造になっているも 40のであるが、このような構造にした場合、メサ・エッチング界面の安定性が悪くなって、暗電流は桁違いに大きくなり、また、応答速度を高めるのに有効な程度に接合面積を小さくするとp側電極の形成が困難となり、機械的強度も劣化する。

[0022]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明では、pin接合面積を充分に小さくして、且つ、p側電極を安定に形成することができるようにして、応答速度が速く、また、光の多重反射効果に依る高い光電変換効率をもつ受 50

光素子を実現しようとする。

[0023]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明に依る半導体受光素子に於いては、pin接合をエピタキシャル成長させ、そのpin接合面積が小さくなるようにメサ・エッチングする点では、従来の技術と変わりないのであるが、そのメサ化されたpin接合は絶縁性材料を用いて埋め込むことで表面を平坦化し、また、適所に反射膜を設けることが基本になっている。

【0024】前記手段を採ることに依り、メサ化された pin接合の界面は安定になり、従って、暗電流が増大 することはなく、そして、接合面積が小さくても大面積 の電極を形成することは容易であり、従って、応答速度 が速く、しかも、光の多重反射効果に依って光電変換効率を向上させることができる。

[0025]

【発明の実施の形態】図1は本発明に於ける実施の形態 1を説明する為の半導体受光素子を表す要部切断側面図であり、図に於いて、11は n^+ -InP或いは半絶縁性 InPからなる基板、11Aはマイクロ・レンズ、12はn型層、13はi -InGaAs光吸収層、14はp型層、15は絶縁性半導体或いは絶縁材料からなる埋め込み層、16は電極メタル兼反射膜、17は反射膜、17Aは光入射用開口をそれぞれ示している。

【0026】図1に見られる受光素子では、開口17Aからマイクロ・レンズ11Aを介して入射した光のうち、i-InGaAs光吸収層13の近傍を通過する光は吸収されないので、応答速度の劣化を生ずることはなく、そして、その光は、図示されているように、電極メタル兼反射膜16及び反射膜17の作用で多重反射されてi-InGaAs光吸収層13に吸収されることになる。

【0027】図から明らかなように、マイクロ・レンズ 11Aは高反射率の反射膜17で覆われ、また、任意の 位置に光入射用開口17Aが形成され、ここから入射さ れた光は、電極メタル兼反射膜16と反射膜17との間 に閉じ込められる状態となるものである。

【0028】マイクロ・レンズ11Aは、現在、その直径は最大 $150[\mu m]$ 程度のものを作成することができるので、その設計の自由度は大きく、また、マイクロ・レンズ11Aに光を入射する為に反射膜17に形成した光入射用開口17Aは直径 $50[\mu m] \sim 60[\mu m]$ の円形にすることができる。

【0029】光入射用開口17Aから入射された光が電極メタル兼反射膜16で反射されて同じところに戻った場合には損失となるが、反射膜17に向かって反射された光は、再度反射されてi-InGaAs光吸収層13に入射させることが可能である。

【0030】この実施の形態では、基板11の厚さは80 [μ m] ~250 [μ m] 、マイクロ・レンズの直径

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は150 $[\mu m]$ 以下、電極メタルの直径は50 $[\mu m]$ 以下に設計され、メサ直上部分ではp 型半導体とのオーミック接続が必要であることから合金化処理が施され、その上を反射膜で覆うようにし、その全体で電極メタル兼反射膜16 が構成されている。尚、反射膜は円形であって、Ti/Au を蒸着して形成され、実際には、外部との接続用として、電極メタル兼反射膜16上に更に接続パッドが形成される。

【0031】メサ化されているpin接合層は埋め込み層15で埋め込まれ、表面が平坦になっているので、電極メタル兼反射膜16を形成するのも容易である。電極メタル兼反射膜16が面積にして5倍~6倍以上もp型層14からはみ出しても、p型層14の周囲が絶縁物質であることから、全面に亙ってpin接合構造が延在する場合に比較して容量増加は少なく、応答速度の劣化はない。埋め込み層15が絶縁性であることから、暗電流の増加はなく、信頼性は向上する。

【0032】因みに、図8乃至図11について説明した 従来の半導体受光素子でも、メタル膜7で反射した光は 再び光吸収層3に入る筈であるが、光吸収層3が薄くな 20 ると基板1側やマイクロ・レンズ1A側に放射され、こ の放射された光は、再び光吸収層3に入射させることが できなかった。

【0033】また、図10について説明した従来の半導体受光素子の構造では、マイクロ・レンズ1Aの面積と反射ミラー1Bの面積との比が小さく、反射ミラー1Bに依って、再度、光吸収層3に入射される光の割合は小さい。因みに、本発明に於ける例えば図1について説明した半導体受光素子の場合、① 電極メタル兼反射膜16は埋め込み層15上にも形成できるので面積を広く採れること、② 反射膜17の面積をマイクロ・レンズ11Aの面積と同程度に大きくすることができること、③ 前記①及び②の構成から、光の多重反射の回数が多くなり、量子効率が多く向上すること、などの点から、従来の半導体受光素子では享受し得ない利点をもっている

【0034】量子効率を向上するには、光吸収層を何回 も光が通過するように多重反射させることが重要であ り、それには、光を閉じ込める構造を設けなければなら ない。

【0035】図2は本発明に於ける実施の形態2を説明する為の半導体受光素子を表す要部切断側面図であり、図1に於いて用いた記号と同記号は同部分を表すか或いは同じ意味を持つものとする。

【0036】実施の形態2に於いては、光の閉じ込め効果を大きくして、少ない反射回数で光を有効に光吸収層13に吸収させる為、メサ化したpin接合層上方に埋め込み層15の一部を利用して突出部15Aを形成することで、電極メタル兼反射膜16を凹面状にしたものであって、電極メタルに依る反射光が光吸収層13に直接50

б

入射される構成にしてある。

【0037】マイクロ・レンズ11A及び凹面状をなす電極メタル兼反射膜16のレンズ作用に於ける焦点がi-InGaAs光吸収層13に在るように設計することは容易である。

【0038】図3は本発明に於ける実施の形態3を説明する為の半導体受光素子を表す要部切断側面図であり、図1及び図2に於いて用いた記号と同記号は同部分を表すか或いは同じ意味を持つものとする。

【0039】実施の形態3に於いては、電極メタル兼反射鏡16及びマイクロ・レンズ11A上に形成した反射膜17とで光を高効率で閉じ込める構造にしたものであり、光は電極メタル兼反射膜16側から入射し、マイクロ・レンズ11Aに於ける反射膜17で反射させて光吸収層13に入射させる。尚、マイクロ・レンズ11Aを覆う反射膜17には、光入射用開口は形成されていない

【0040】図4は本発明に於ける実施の形態4を説明する為の半導体受光素子を表す要部切断側面図であり、図1乃至図3に於いて用いた記号と同記号は同部分を表すか或いは同じ意味を持つものとする。

【0041】実施の形態4では、図2について説明した 実施の形態2と類似した構造になっているが、反射膜1 7が図3について説明した実施の形態3に於ける反射膜 と同様に光入射用開口がない構成になっていて、光は同 じく電極メタル兼反射膜16側から入射させるようにな っている。

【0042】前記説明した各実施の形態に見られる半導体受光素子の構造では、光入射方法及び光閉じ込めの為の反射膜の曲率半径に依って光結合効率が決まり、光吸収層の厚さには依存しない。従って、応答周波数50〔GHz〕以上、量子効率70〔%〕以上の高速の素子を実現することができる。尚、多重反射することに依る光吸収時間のずれが生ずるが、光の速度は電子や正孔の走行速度に比較してはるかに大きいので、問題は起こらない。

【0043】図5万至図7は本発明に於ける半導体受光素子を製造する工程の一例を説明する為の工程要所に於ける半導体受光素子を表す要部切断側面図であり、以下、これ等の図を参照しつつ説明する。

【0044】図5(A)参照

(1) MOCVD (metalorganic chemical vapourdeposition) 法を適用することに依り、n⁺-InP基板21上にn⁺-InP層22、i-InGaAs光吸収層23、p-InP層24、p-InGaAsキャップ層25を順に成長する。

【0045】各半導体層の厚さは、 $n^+ - InP$ $B22:1 [\mu m] \sim 2 [\mu m]$ i-InGaAs 光吸収層 $23:0.5 [\mu m] \sim 1$

20

7

 (μm)

 $p-InP層24:1[\mu m] ~2[\mu m]$ $p-InGaAsキャップ層25:0.05[\mu m] ~0.1[\mu m]$

である。

【0046】図5-(B)参照 - -

(2) CVD (chemical vapor deposition) 法を適用することに依り、キャップ層 25上に厚さが $0.2[nm] \sim 0.5[nm]$ の SiO_2 膜を形成する。

【0047】(3) リソグラフィ技術に於けるレジスト・プロセス、及び、 CF_4 をエッチング・ガスとするドライ・エッチング法を適用することに依り、 SiO_2 膜のエッチングを行って、中心部に光検出部となるpin 接合を残す為のマスク26を形成する。

【0048】(4) 更に、エッチング・ガスをSiCl4+Arとするドライ・エッチング法を適用することに依り、マスク26がもつ開口から各半導体層のエッチングを行って、表面のキャップ層25から基板21内に達する溝25Aを形成する。

【0049】この工程に依って、中心部にpin接合からなる光検出部が生成された構造となり、この実施の形態では、光検出部であるpin接合部分は直径10 [μ m] 以下の円形をなしている。

【0050】図6 (A) 参照

(5) マスク26を残した状態でMOCVD法を適用することに依り、選択成長を行って、溝25A内を絶縁性半導体、或いは、高抵抗半導体からなる埋め込み層27で埋める。

【0051】図6(B)参照

(6) マスク26を除去してから、金属蒸着法を適用することに依り、AuZnからなるp側電極メタル膜28を形成する。

【0052】(7)ポリイミドを塗布して表面を平坦化する絶縁膜29を形成し、リソグラフィ技術、及び、ドライ・エッチング法を適用することに依り、p側電極メタル膜28に対応する箇所の絶縁膜29に開口を形成する。

【0053】(8)メッキ法を適用することに依り、ポリイミドからなる絶縁膜29の開口内にp側電極メタル 40膜28にAuからなるバンプ30を形成する。

【0054】(9) Auからなるバンプ30の上にTi/Auを蒸着し、その上にSnをメッキ或いは蒸着し、フリップ・チップ接続に必要な接続融剤31を形成する。尚、接続融剤31とその下に在るTi/Au層は埋め込み層27上に張り出して形成されている。

【0055】前記したように光検出部であるpin接合部の直径は略 $10(\mu m)$ であるのに対し、接続融剤 31とその下に在る $30(\mu m)$ 以上にすることができる。

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【0056】図7参照

(10) n⁺ - I n P 基板 2 1 の裏面に所要の直径を選択した円形のレジスト膜を形成してから温度 2 0 0

[\mathbb{C}] 程度でベーキングすると凸レンズ状になるので、そのレジスト膜をマスクとして全体を回転させながらArイオン・ビーム・エッチングを行い、且つ、エッチングをレジスト膜がなくなるまで継続すれば、 \mathbf{n}^+ − In P基板 21の裏面には凸レンズからなるマイクロ・レンズ 21 Aが形成される。

【0057】(11)真空蒸着法を適用することに依 り、A1或いはAuなどの金属を蒸着して反射膜32を 形成する。尚、この際、マイクロ・レンズ21Aに対応 する適切な箇所に直径20〔μm〕程度の開口をもつ反 射膜を形成しても良い。

【0058】前記のようにして完成された受光素子では、フリップ・チップ接続側から光を入射させるようになっているが、その場合、受光素子を接続する基板として、検出波長に対して透過率が良いものを選択すれば何も問題はない。

【0059】この受光素子を動作させるには、図示のA 及びCに+電圧を、また、Bに-電圧をそれぞれ印加す ればよい。

【0060】そのようにすると、Bに対応するpin接合には逆バイアス電圧が印加されて光を検出することができ、また、A及びCに対応するpin接合には順バイアス電圧が印加されるので、単なるリード線として作用する。

【0062】本発明に於いては、前記説明した実施の形態を含め、多くの形態で実施することができ、以下、それを付記として例示する。

【0063】(付記1)基板(例えばn⁺-InP或いは半絶縁性InPからなる基板11)上にpin接合が形成され、その接合面に光を入射する半導体受光素子に於いて、光検出を行う前記pin接合の周囲が絶縁性材料(例えば絶縁性半導体或いは絶縁材料からなる埋め込み層15)で覆われ、且つ、前記pin接合の一導電型側の電極(例えば電極メタル兼反射膜16)が前記pin接合の面積を越えて前記絶縁性材料上に張り出して形成されてなること(例えば図1乃至図4を参照)を特徴とする半導体受光素子。

【0064】(付記2)基板上にpin接合が形成され、その接合面に光を入射する半導体受光素子に於いて、光検出を行う前記pin接合の周囲が絶縁性材料で 70 覆われ、且つ、前記pin接合の一導電型側の電極が前 Q

記pin接合の面積を越えて前記絶縁性材料上に張り出して形成されると共に前記電極で反射される光が前記pin接合中に含まれる光吸収層に入射することを容易にする為に湾曲されてなること(例えば図2或いは図4を参照)を特徴とする半導体受光素子。

【0065】(付記3)基板上にpin接合が形成され、その基板(例えばn+-InP或いは半絶縁性InPからなる基板11)の裏面に形成されたマイクロ・レンズ(例えばマイクロ・レンズ11A)から光を入射する半導体受光素子に於いて、光検出を行う前記pin接の周囲が絶縁性材料で覆われ、且つ、前記pin接合の一導電型側の電極が前記pin接合の面積を越えて前記絶縁性材料上に張り出して形成され、且つ、前記マイクロ・レンズは光を入射する開口(例えば開口17A)をもつと共に前記電極で反射される光を多重反射させて閉じ込める反射膜(例えば反射膜17)で覆われてなること(例えば図1及び図2を参照)を特徴とする半導体受光素子。

【0066】(付記4)基板上にpin接合が形成され、且つ、その基板の裏面にマイクロ・レンズが形成され、前記pin接合面形成側から光を入射する半導体受光素子に於いて、光検出を行う前記pin接合の周囲が絶縁性材料で覆われ、且つ、前記pin接合の一導電型側の電極が前記pin接合の面積を越えて前記絶縁性材料上に張り出して形成され、且つ、前記電極で反射される光を多重反射させて閉じ込める反射膜が前記マイクロ・レンズの全面を覆って形成されてなること(例えば図3或いは図4を参照)を特徴とする半導体受光素子。

[0067]

【発明の効果】本発明に依る半導体受光素子に於いては、平面で見た面積がごく小さくなるようにメサ化されて光検出を行うpin接合を絶縁性材料を用いて埋め込むことで表面を平坦化し、そのpin接合に比較して大きな面積の電極メタル兼反射膜が形成され、また、適所に反射膜を設けられている。

【0068】前記構成を採ることに依り、メサ化された pin接合の界面は安定になり、従って、暗電流が増大 することはなく、そして、接合面積が小さくても大面積 の電極を形成することが容易であり、従って、応答速度 10

が速く、しかも、光の多重反射効果に依って光電変換効率を向上させることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】本発明に於ける実施の形態1を説明する為の半 導体受光素子を表す要部切断側面図である。
- _【図2】本発明に於ける実施の形態2を説明する為の半導体受光素子を表す要部切断側面図である。
- 【図3】本発明に於ける実施の形態3を説明する為の半 導体受光素子を表す要部切断側面図である。
- 【図4】本発明に於ける実施の形態4を説明する為の半 導体受光素子を表す要部切断側面図である。
 - 【図5】本発明に於ける半導体受光素子を製造する工程 の一例を説明する為の工程要所に於ける半導体受光素子 を表す要部切断側面図である。
 - 【図6】本発明に於ける半導体受光素子を製造する工程 の一例を説明する為の工程要所に於ける半導体受光素子 を表す要部切断側面図である。
 - 【図7】本発明に於ける半導体受光素子を製造する工程 の一例を説明する為の工程要所に於ける半導体受光素子 を表す要部切断側面図である。
 - 【図8】電極メタルで光を反射させる従来例を説明する 為の受光素子を表す要部切断側面図である。
 - 【図9】電極メタルで光を反射させる従来例を説明する 為の受光素子を表す要部切断側面図である。
 - 【図10】光の反射回数を増加させた従来例を説明する 為の受光素子を表す要部切断側面図である。
 - 【図11】pin層をメサ・エッチングした従来例を説明する為の受光素子を表す要部切断側面図である。

【符号の説明】

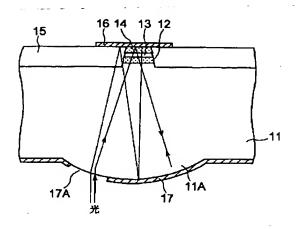
- 30 11 n⁺ In P或いは半絶縁性 In Pからなる基板 11A マイクロ・レンズ
 - 12 n型層
 - 13 i-InGaAs光吸収層
 - 14 p型層
 - 15 絶縁性半導体或いは絶縁材料からなる埋め込み層
 - 16 電極メタル兼反射膜
 - 17 反射膜
 - 17A 光入射用開口

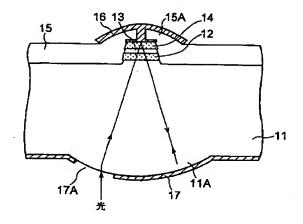
【図1】

【図2】

受光素子の要部切断側面図

受光素子の要部切断側面図





- 11: n⁺ In P或いは半絶操性 In Pからなる基板 11A:マー
- 12:n型層
- 13:i-InGaAs光吸収層 14:p型層
- 15: 絶縁性半導体或いは絶縁材料からなる埋め込み層 16: 電極メタル兼反射膜 17: 反射膜

- 17A:光入射用閉口

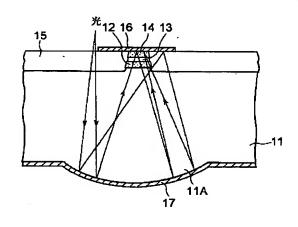
- 1 1 : n⁺ I n P或いは半絶縁性 I n Pからなる基板 1 1 A : マイクロ・レンズ
- 12:n型層
- 13: i-InGaAs光吸収層
- 14: p型層 15: 絶縁性半導体或いは絶縁材料からなる埋め込み層
- 15 A:突出部 15 A:突出部 16:電極 メタル 兼反射膜 17:反射膜 17A:光入射用開口

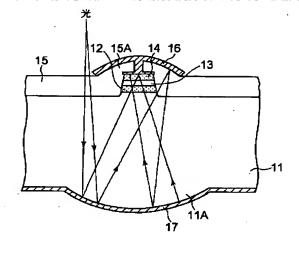
【図3】

【図4】

受光素子の要部切断側面図

受光索子の要部切断側面図





- $1 \ 1 : n^+ I \ n P$ 或いは半絶縁性 $I \ n P$ からなる基板 $1 \ 1 \ A :$ マイクロ・レンズ

- 12:n型層 13:1-InGaAs光吸収層 14:p型層
- 1 5:乾燥性半導体或いは絶縁材料からなる埋め込み層 1 6:電極メタル兼反射膜 1 7:反射膜

- 11:n⁺ −InP或いは半絶縁性InPからなる基板
- 1 1 A:マイクロ・レンズ 1 2:n型層

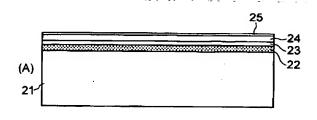
- 13:1-I I G a A s 光吸収層 14:p型刷 15:絶縁性半導体或いは絶縁材料からなる埋め込み層
- 15A:突出部
- 16: 電極メタル兼反射膜 17: 反射膜

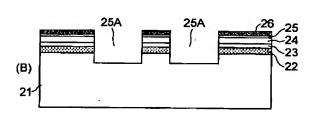
【図5】

受光索子の要部切断側面図

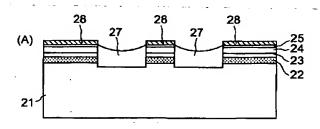
【図6】

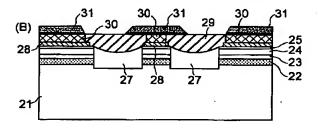
受光素子の要部切断側面図





2 1: n⁺ - I n P基板 2 2: n⁺ - I n P層 2 3: i - I n G a A s 光吸収層 2 4: p - I n P層 2 5: p - I n G a A s キャップ層 2 5 A: 溝 2 6: マスク





27:絶縁性半導体か高抵抗半導体からなる埋め込み層 28:p伽電極メタル膜 29:絶縁膜

30:パンプ 31:接続融剤

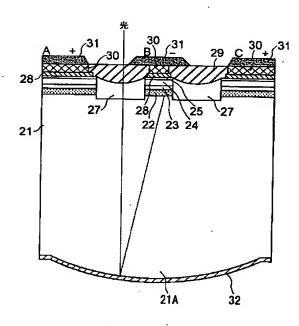
(10)

【図7】

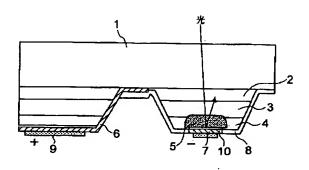
【図8】

受光素子の要部切断側面図

受光素子の要部切断側面図



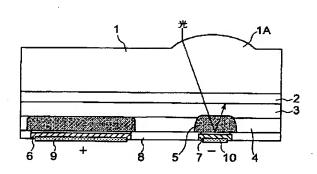
32:A1或いはAuなどからなる反射膜



1:n⁺ - In P基板
2:n⁺ - In P層
3:l-In GaAs 光吸収層
4:n⁻ - In P層
5:p-In P領域
6:+倒メタル膜
7:-倒メタル膜
8:パッシペーション膜
9:+側電極
10:-例電極

【図9】

受光業子の要部切断側面図



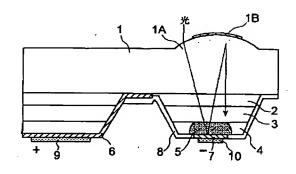
1:n⁺ - In P 基板
1A:マイクロ・レンズ
2:n⁺ - In P 層
3:I-In G a A s 光吸収層
4:n₋ - In P 層
6:+ 個メタル膜
7:- 側メタル膜
8:バッション膜
9:+ 側電極
10:- 側側を極

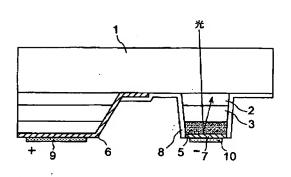
【図10】

【図11】

受光素子の要部切断側面図

受光素子の要部切断側面図





1:n⁺ - In P基板 1A:マイクロ レンズ 1B:反射ミラー 2:n⁺ - In P層 3:i-In GaAs 光吸収層 4:n⁻ - In P層 5:p-In P個域

6:+側メタル膜 7:-側メタル膜 8:パッシベーション膜 9:+側電極

10:一個電極

1: n⁺ - I n P 基板 2: n⁺ - I n P 層 3: I - I n C a A s 光吸収層 5: p - I n P 領域 6: + 側メタル腹

7:一側メタル膜 8:パッシペーション膜 9:十側電極 10:一側電極

フロントページの続き

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BB01 CB04 CB14 DA01 FA05

FA15 GA05 HA09 JA09 JA12

LA01